





# JORDAN TIMES

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## Warriors

Egyptian War Minister Gen. Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi has warned that Israel may embark on some military "adventure" as a way out of its domestic and international troubles. He is probably correct, but we feel that the world has too often stressed the essentially meaningless difference between Israeli military actions and Israel's routine day-to-day activities. Thus even if Israel does not start another war, it is perpetuating both the fruits and the likelihood of war by its policies in the occupied Arab territories and its strict position against politically recognizing the Palestinian people. The inherent dangers in this situation have been increased by the rise to power in the ruling Labour Alignment of Mr. Shimon Peres, who is likely to veer to the right as a means of maintaining his new position as Israel's top political leader.

The special danger now is that the small Mapam Party within the Labour Alignment may withdraw its support of Mr. Peres, support he will then most likely seek to regain by wooing Israel's hard-line "rightists", such as the National Religious Party and the Likud bloc of Mr. Menachem Begin. It is not out of the question that after the May 17 general election Israel will be governed by a coalition of the Labour Party and the Likud, where the price of Labour's incumbency will be accommodation of Likud's wish to retain the West Bank.

This flies in the face of all that has been hammered out to date as the minimum essential requirements for peace, namely the return of the occupied territories to Arab sovereignty. But it looms as distinctly possible in the current circumstances of Israeli domestic policies, and it also fits in with the personal leanings of Mr. Peres.

It is worth keeping in mind, despite Mr. Peres' statements to the effect that he will push ahead for meaningful peace talks with the Arabs, that it was very much the personal desire of Mr. Peres himself that the Jewish settlers at Kafir Qaddum maintain their presence in the face of the Israeli government's decision to move them to an "authorised" site. Mr. Peres was instrumental in having the settlers awarded a contract to produce parts for Israeli military machinery, and he has a soft spot in his heart for the likes of the Gush Emunim crowd.

In view of all this, it becomes almost illusory to talk about Israeli military adventures when the thrust of the Israeli political mainstream is towards maintaining what Israel has already won by military force.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three Jordanian dailies commented in their Saturday editorials on the ceasefire agreement in southern Lebanon which has been reached through the official and unofficial dialogue going on between Damascus and Beirut, while a fourth daily commented on the Geneva Middle East peace conference and the necessity for the Arabs to resolve their differences before the conference, to attend it with a united stand.

AL RAI, said that since Israel has been occupying parts of south Lebanon, any ceasefire agreement there would not take place unless Israel wished for it. Israel has well-known plans which it intends to implement if circumstances are favourable, the paper said. By its interventions and constant provocations in south Lebanon it is attempting to create a suitable atmosphere for new aggression, which according to Israeli evaluations, will enable it to achieve its objectives not only in Lebanon, but in other Arab countries as well.

Israel aims to consolidate the gains it has achieved through the "good neighbour" policy in south Lebanon. It also wants to create Arab sectarian statelets, to prove the impossibility of coexistence between people of different religions. It wants to keep bleeding Arab efforts during the "Arab peace offensive" in order to gain more strength.

The Arabs, the paper concluded, are therefore faced with two alternatives; either they go along with the Israeli plans or mobilise their efforts to speed the peace struggle.

AL DUSTOUR, said that if stability returns to south Lebanon at the date agreed bet-

ween the parties, then we can say that the Lebanese and Arabs will have succeeded in defeating the conspiracy aimed at dividing Lebanon. A dialogue should start between the two parties to search for a new form of coexistence and government. This should parallel the construction process, the paper said.

Such a form of coexistence remains the only real guarantee for consolidating stability in the Lebanese arena and ensuring its persistence.

AL SHA'B, said that Israel which was behind the explosion of the bloody fighting in Lebanon, has been the only party to profit from the persistence of "Arab bleeding" in Lebanon. After two years of fighting two facts should be clear: the first is that fighting on Lebanese soil was to the benefit of the Israeli enemy and its allies only, the second is that Lebanon's territorial and civil unity are closely related to Syria's unity and security on one hand and to the security of the Arab countries in the region on the other.

AL AKHBAR, commenting on the Geneva Middle East peace conference said that the Arabs should not wait for the convening of the conference to start resolving their differences. The Geneva conference should be preceded by an Arab preparation which would enable them to present a unified front at the meeting.

"To just place our hopes in Geneva and hope that it will solve all our problems is pure illusion," the paper said. History has shown us that similar conferences have been held in the past some of which have achieved their goals while others were sent into oblivion. The paper finally wonders whether, for once, the world would say that Arabs have united and "agreed to agree".

## Egyptian-Libyan relations come closer to the breaking point

CAIRO, April 15 (AFP). — The latest dispute between Egypt and Libya has brought them closer to breaking off diplomatic relations than ever before, yet each is clearly reluctant to take that final perilous step.

The last straw, observers believe, could however be Egypt's decision last Monday to keep Libyans here from returning home.

They said tension between the two countries has never been so great, not even last July when the Egyptian government declared a state of alert along its Western border and there were a series of attacks in Egypt allegedly fomented by Libya.

On that occasion the temperature dropped again, a fact which observers said could have been an indirect result of the riots in Egypt in January when President Anwar Sadat spoke of a possible conspiracy encouraged by Libya and the Soviet Union.

The latest increase in tension was also related to Egypt's anxiety over the increasingly close ties between Libya and the Soviet Union after the visit to Moscow by Libyan Leader Colonel Moammar Qadhafi and the highly visit to Libya by President Fidel Castro of Cuba during his African tour, in the view of observers.

This anxiety showed in a recent commentary in the newspaper Al Akhbar which criticised what it said were Soviet plans to use Libya and Sudan as a belt separating Egypt from the rest of the continent.

The breaking point appears almost to have been reached, after the attacks on the Libyan consulate in Alexandria and the Egyptian one in Benghazi, on the Egyptian embassy in Tripoli and Egyptian measures against Libyans.

Yet observers note that Egypt and Libya, members of the Federation of Arab Republics founded jointly with Syria in 1971, can gain nothing from

a break in relations, in spite of the deep-rooted mutual hostility that is apparent between Mr. Sadat and Col. Qadhafi.

Half a million Egyptians work in Libya, a skilled work force, and they earn three times what they would in Egypt.

Libya needs these engineers, doctors and skilled labourers, and over populated Egypt, although short of qualified experts as a result of the brain drain to richer Arab countries, would find it hard to feed 500,000 new mouths if they were all to return home suddenly.

In addition, they would take a large cut in wage and would be a potential source of discontent.

A complete severing relations thus appears unlikely in spite of the present tension, observers said.

It was more likely that the row would die away, in keeping with the ups and downs that have characterised recent relations between the two countries, they added.

## South Africa's opposition leader marches his party to suicide

South Africa's United Party, led by Sir De Villiers Graaff, is going out of existence. U.P. has been in pale, muted opposition to the Nationalist government since 1948 and has lost seats at every election bar one. What is left of it is now to merge with the tiny Democratic Party to form a stronger opposition which might attract disillusioned Nationalists.

EAST LONDON, South Africa (Gemin). — Political parties rarely commit suicide. But that is what South Africa's opposition United Party is busy doing, presumably on the theory that a quick end is better than a lingering death.

The leader of the party, who is also leader of the opposition in the whites-only Parliament, Sir De Villiers Graaff, doesn't call it suicide but part of a campaign launched last year to "save South Africa".

But whatever it is called, the U.P. (pronounced Yew-pee in varying tones of derision across the political spectrum) is shortly to go out of existence. It will amalgamate with the tiny Democratic Party, led by former Nationalist government minister Theo Gerdener.

Arising phoenix-like from the ashes of both will be a stronger opposition able to attract massive support from disillusioned members of the ruling National Party and ready to take over the reins of government.

That, anyway, is the theory. Sir De Villiers, a stolid, benign and courtly cattle farmer of great wealth, ignores several factors.

First is that the U.P. has been in pale, muted opposition to the Nationalist government since 1948 and has lost seats at every election bar one.

Second is that no disillusioned Nationalists show any signs of being attracted to the new grouping.

Third is that there is no sign of a charismatic Afrikaans-speaking leader for the new party who could attract disillusioned Nationalists.

Fourth is that the new party will probably take over U.P. policy holus-bolus and no disillusioned Nationalist will swallow a new limitation of government thinking.

Fifth is that the anti-apartheid Progressive Reform Party (PRP) is gaining strength at every election and by-election at the U.P.'s expense; its traditional supporters are deserting in their thousands.

Three significant elections were held recently. In all the U.P. lost support to the PRP and the National Party.

In the safe Nationalist seat of Durbanville in the Western Cape the U.P. came third behind the Nationalists and PRP. The same happened in the Johannesburg city council elections. The U.P. had ruled Johannesburg — the major seat of power and population — for 3 years.

In the Johannesburg suburb of Randburg the U.P. did not field a candidate. The Nationalists won eight seats and the PRP two.

Now the U.P. has done a deal with the Nationalists — whom it claims to have been fighting tooth and nail for 30 years — to keep control of Johannesburg out of PRP hands. The move is certain to cause another split as the U.P.'s Transvaal leader had categorically ruled out any coalition against the PRP.

Splits are nothing new in the U.P. The Progressives broke away to the left in 1959, six more parliamentarians left in 1975 to join the party which became the PRP, and earlier this year six M.P.s on the right broke away when it looked as if Sir De Villiers was proposing an electoral pact or amalgamation with the PRP as part of his "save South Africa" campaign.

Now the U.P. — down to 30 M.P.s — will merge with the Democratic Party whose number of M.P.s is nil. Sir De

Villiers' campaign, as Prime Minister John Vorster remarks, is more an attempt to save the U.P. than to save South Africa.

The U.P.'s demise has been caused by its unwillingness to take a stand and its inability to make up its collective mind. There are, probably, as many interpretations of U.P. policy as there are M.P.s.

Its lukewarm opposition to the Nationalist government has been along the lines of "Yes, but..." It agrees with some racial discrimination, but applied more humanely.

It has been terrified of being painted as soft on communism and security. For example, while membership of the Communist Party is punishable by heavy jail sentences in South Africa, the U.P. is on record as saying it should be regarded as treason — penalty: Death.

U.P. policy and philosophy can only be described as confused. Sir De Villiers, amid a howl of mirth throughout the country, once said it stood for "radical conservatism".

Eventually its shilly-shallying caught up with it. The watershed year was 1974 when the PRP, which since 1961 had managed to get only Mrs. Helen Suzman elected to Parliament, won another six seats at the U.P. expense.

Now the PRP has 13 seats with a fourth likely later this year and the prospect of more defections from the U.P.

The PRP campaigns on a platform of ending apartheid, of a multiracial society with a more equitable distribution of wealth and power shared by all races. Belatedly it is appealing in greater numbers to white voters who see apartheid ending in disaster.

As black radicals and white conservatives square up to each other, the PRP philosophy may be a vain hope.

But the PRP leaders can talk to black leaders both in South Africa and the rest of Africa. Party leader Colin Eglin and his colleagues are welcome in

Lusaka, Gaborone, Accra and a number of other capitals. The PRP is keeping some channels of communication open between black and white.

And that, as South Africa appears to be heading inexorably towards greater racial conflict, is no mean feat.

In the whites-only Parliament, which is becoming increasingly irrelevant, the PRP has long since taken over the role of protector of human rights and spokesman for the underdogs in a country which has 20 million of them.

Meanwhile the United Party has already selected its pallbearers, euphemistically called the trustees of the new political initiative. There will be few mourners at the funeral.

## Senegal's President Senghor expresses worry over West African situation

DAKAR, April 16 (AFP). — A fire-eating speech by President Leopold Senghor which at first puzzled observers here seems to have been prompted by the Senegalese leader's worries about Cuban and Soviet activities in Africa, as well as fighting in neighbouring Mauritania and his continuing bad relations with President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Mr. Senghor marked the 17th anniversary of Senegal's independence by telling the nation that its army would "resist stubbornly and if necessary go on the offensive if Senegal were ever attacked, even with the support of foreign troops."

Senegal would not stand idly by, he would fight if the country was attacked Mr. Senghor said. "Anarchy and instability reign in Africa since the Angolan war and no one around us is arming," he said.

Senegal attempted to act as a mediator in the Angolan war, but its sympathies were clearly with the pro-Western UNITA movement.

Three of Senegal's neighbours, Mali, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau backed the Cuban and Soviet-aided People's Movement (MPLA) and allowed arms supplies to the movement across their territories.

## Brazil's church takes lead in fight against violence

President Ernesto Geisel's suspension of the Brazilian Congress takes that unhappy country one step nearer to complete military dictatorship. The Opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement said in reply: "Our duty is to fight for our beliefs, to fight for our cause and to fight at the side of the people. We are not impressed with the violence of reaction. We oppose the idea of force with the force of the idea." The church is taking the lead in the battle against the abuse of power by the state, torture and suppression of liberty.

RIO DE JANEIRO, (Gemin). — As politics have moved further and further to the right in Brazil during the last ten years, only the church has been really able to maintain its independence. This is rather ironic, because the military coup which occurred in 1964, was said at the time to be defending the country for Christianity against communism.

But as is so often the case when such phrases are used, what was really meant was that the group holding power was under a slight threat from forces which might have limited its privileges.

The church was used as a justification to intervene, while communism was inflated into a threat which it never offered.

But relationships between the church and the state have been at a pretty low ebb for some time in Brazil, as priests have tended to concentrate in helping the weak and the poor, rather than supporting the prejudices of the rich.

In the more isolated areas of Brazil, such as in parts of Amazonia, where tremendous conflicts over land are going on, the church has been in the thick of it, trying to give some help to people who desperately need it.

And the church has paid a heavy price. None greater than last July and October, when two priests were brutally murdered in South Amazonia. One was shot dead while trying to mediate between a group of squatters and a tribe of Indians, whose reserve was being marked out; the other was shot in

a police station where he had gone to protest about the treatment of two women prisoners, being tortured to reveal the whereabouts of a relative.

In another incident, a bishop from one of the Rio de Janeiro dioceses, was kidnapped after his car had been forced to a halt by armed men in three cars. He was stripped, beaten and coated with red paint, then dumped on an empty lot.

In a not surprisingly strong reaction to these events, the



Conference of Bishops of Brazil, an august body of men not normally noted for indiscriminate outbursts, published a most strongly worded statement in late November.

They blamed the present social and political climate in Brazil for the state of affairs whereby wealth seems to be the only way justice can be obtained, whereby the poor are persecuted, and a terrible land problem created.

They strongly criticised a situation whereby anybody who tries to defend the weak and the poor, the classic role of the church, is automatically labelled as a communist or subversive. They also deplored that the nation, and state, is now automatically equated with the government, and any criticism of the government is treated as virtual treason. This has resulted in a climate of fear and violence, with which the forces of law and order themselves have been contaminated.

The most telling point, against which there have been squeals of protest from newspaper editors and businessmen's organisations, was to suggest that the present policies have brought about a state of affairs little different from that existing in communist countries. The abuse of power by the state, arbitrary imprisonment, torture and the suppression of liberty and thought.

Although the right has gained tremendous strength in Brazil in the past ten years, the present government, led by General Ernesto Geisel, seems to be at least trying to do something about curbing the worst excesses for fear of where they might lead.

After the murder of the second priest, President Geisel

told one bishop that he was ashamed at the incident, and efforts would be made to curb police violence. This is easier said than done, for the maintenance of the present system in Brazil is backed up by the intimidation of the public by the police.

A most curious incident followed the publication of the Conference of Bishops' document. A priest who had just moved to Amazonia, and did not seem to be liking it very much, was arrested by the police on a charge of subversion. After he had been held incommunicado for 17 days, he stated in an alleged interview with the press that he thought that some of the priests in Amazonia had fallen under communist influence, and they were getting involved in politics rather than doing the work of God.



The bishops reacted quickly to the interview, and cast doubt on the state of mind of the priest after so long in isolation and under stress, while others said it was fabrication arranged to cast a shadow over the bishops' statement.

At about the same time, an allegation was made that some seminarians had been drugged by police in an attempt to get them to sign a blank form, and to work for them in exchange for regular payments.

So although Geisel and some of the more moderate men at the top may agree to some extent with what the bishops have to say, there are many powerful men in positions of influence in Brazil who are capable of going to virtually any lengths to smear the church and maintain the status quo to their advantage.

However, it is not quite as easy to smear a venerable group of bishops, to call them all communists, and to make attacks, successful or not, of their persons, and get away with it.

If the word communist has existed in the year one, no doubt Jesus Christ himself would have been called a communist, and would have suffered in the sort of way the priests of Amazonia are suffering, for interfering with an criticised a system which, as the bishops allege, is causing as much suffering and injustice in Brazil as exists in communist countries.

To say that people are not dying in concentration camps in Brazil, as they did in Russia, which one newspaper did, is to beg the question as to what has happened to the millions of Indians who used to live quietly all over Brazil, and still continues to happen to the thousands that are left.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	8:20 Wrestling
6:00 Quran	10:15 Arabic series
6:30 Cartoons	
6:50 The Waltons	
8:00 News in Arabic	
Channel 5	
7:30 News in Hebrew	
7:45 Varieties	
8:00 The squirrel	
8:10 Documentary	
10:00 News in English	
10:15 Rockford files	

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 News	16:00 Old favourites
7:45 News reports	16:30 Easy listening
8:00 Sign off	17:00 The crystal pyramid
12:00 Pop session	17:30 Pop session
12:30 Quiz the words	18:00 News summary
13:00 News summary	18:05 Listeners' choice
14:00 News	19:00 News
14:10 Radio magazine	19:10 News reports
14:30 Jibran Khalil Jibran	19:30 Sign off

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Yusef (51822)
Amman:	Jabal Nuzha (30237)
	Jacob (44946)
Tel. 2000 (2158)	
Irish:	
Mohammad Yusef Taani (711)	Awda
Amman Fahoun (2025)	Zarga:
Zarga:	Palestine
Ghazl Fayyad	
Ghazl Fayyad (82138)	
Pharmacies:	
Amman:	Khayam (41841)
	Firas (25227)
Amin (38738)	Mahd (22035)
	Hamra (44833)

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
8:40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi	8:40 Beirut
10:30 Beirut	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:15 Deir Al Zor, Damascus (SAA)	10:30 Cairo
11:30 Baghdad (IA)	12:00 Larissa, Athens
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	12:00 Beirut (SAA)
11:55 Doha, Kuwait (BA)	12:15 London (BA)
14:25 Dubai, Bahrain (BA)	12:30 Baghdad (IA)
14:30 Riyadh (SD)	14:45 Kuwait (SAA)
16:15 Colombo	12:45 Damascus (KAC)
16:45 Cairo	15:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Baghdad (IA)
17:00 London	16:15 Riyadh (SD)
17:20 Frankfurt	18:05 Baghdad, Dhahran
17:50 Amsterdam, Brussels	19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok
18:10 Karachi, Abu Dhabi (PIA)	19:10 Abu Dhabi, Karachi, PIA)
18:30 Paris, Beirut (AF)	20:00 Kuwait
19:30 Athens, Larnaca	20:30 Tehran
19:40 Beirut (MEA)	21:00 Jeddah

### BBC RADIO

13:30 World Service Short Story	13:45 Saudi Jones Requests
13:45 New Ideas	14:30 Frank Muir
13:50 Book Choice	14:35 Radio Newcastle
14:00 The King's Singers	15:15 Sydney
14:05 Letter from America	16:00 News: Commentary
14:10 News: Review	16:15 Our own correspondent
14:20 Sarah Ward Requests	16:40 The Week in Wales
14:30 News: Review	16:45 Lucky Jim
14:35 Our own correspondent	17:00 News
14:40 The King's Singers	17:05 Right Sort of Food
14:45 The Melody Makers	17:40 Book Choice
14:50 News: Reflections	17:45 Sportscall
15:00 World Radio Club	18:00 News
15:05 The Pleasure of Your	18:15 Radio Newcastle
15:10 News: Review	18:20 My Kind of Music
15:15 The Weeklies	18:45 Race of England
15:20 News: Commentary	20:00 News: Commentary
15:25 Sports Review	20:15 Letterbox
15:30 One Piano, Four Hands	20:20 Sunday Half-Hour
15:35 Sunday Service	21:15 Theatre Call
15:40 News	21:20 News
15:45 Our own correspondent	21:30 Jazz Club
15:50 Theatre of the Air	22:00 News
16:00 News: Commentary	22:05 Our own correspondent
16:05 Letter from America	22:10 Letter from London
16:10 Sportsall	22:45 Sportscall

### VOICE OF AMERICA

03:00 The Breakfast Show: News on the hour and 28 min.	18:30 Show Music USA
06:30 After each hour.	19:00 News and Topical Reports
17:00 News and New Programs USA	19:30 Studio One
17:15 Critics Choice	20:00 Special English, News, Words and their Stories
17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
18:00 Special English, News, Words and their Stories, Features: People in America, News Summary.	21:00 News and New Productions USA
	21:15 Critics Choice
	21:30 Issues in the News

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 78111
Civil defence rescue	" 36395-4
Fire headquarters	" 23660
First aid, fire, police	" 10
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water services (emergency)	" 37113-5
Police headquarters	" 36141
Night, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

### Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41830
British Council	" 36142-5
French Cultural Centre	" 37090
Goethe Institute	" 41895
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 42885
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

مركز الصحافة



## Syria celebrates Evacuation Day

AMMAN (JNA). — Syrian Ambassador Abdul Karim Sabbagh held a party at Al Hussein City Saturday in honour of the 31st anniversary of Evacuation Day, when the last foreign troops left Syria in

independence goes back to World War I, when France occupied the Syrian and Lebanese coastline in the closing stages of the war and it and Britain carved up the region into a number of separate states.

The allies insisted on carrying out their plans to partition the Arab homeland into mandated territories in accordance with the Sykes-Picot agreement between Britain and France.

Since then Syria witnessed a series of revolts and uprisings against the foreign presence.

In 1956 an agreement was signed with France under which the latter recognised Syria's independence.

But when World War II broke out, Syria was placed under military rule and the independence treaty abrogated.

In 1946 the United Nations Security Council met at Syria's request and issued a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Syrian territory. On April 17, 1946 the last foreign soldier was evacuated and Syria gained full independence.

### IMAM SADR LEAVES HERE

AMMAN (R). — Imam Moussa Sadr, spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shiite Moslem community, left Amman by air today after a three-day visit during which he discussed the situation in southern Lebanon with King Hussein, Prince Hassan and other officials.

He was seen off at the airport by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif.

Prices slashed by 50 %

## Supermarket opens for civil servants

AMMAN (JNA). — A special supermarket Saturday opened its doors to the 30,000 government employees here who will find prices slashed by up to 50 per cent.

Premier Mudar Badran, in an opening speech, emphasised that the civil servants shop will improve the living conditions of those working for the government.

The opening ceremony was attended by a number of ministers and top officials of government departments.

Premier Badran toured all sections of the supermarket, which began to sell its commodities immediately after the opening ceremony.

The supermarket will open daily from 9:00-1:00 p.m., and from 2:00-5:00 p.m. — except Saturdays.

It is situated at Al Abdali near the entrance to the General Army Headquarters. It consists of several sections for ready-made, fresh, canned and processed foodstuffs, in addition to clothing, shoes, sweets, meat and household utensils.

Only civil servants with special cards will be served.

An authoritative source said that many goods are 50 per cent cheaper than goods on the open market.

The source stressed that all goods are of excellent quality, and their prices are much less than current prices because of exemptions from customs fees and taxes.

Supermarket branches will be opened in other parts of Amman so that all employees will have easy access to one.

### AL MAJALI EXPLAINS NEW SCHOOL REFORM

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali Saturday told his Syrian counterpart Dr. Mohammad Ali Hashem of a radical plan to reorganise the school system here.

The plan would divide the system into 24 semesters instead of the present 12 academic years, and amend the curriculum and credit hours to conform with the new plan.

Dr. Hashem, in Amman for a conference of the Union of Arab Universities, was also briefed by Dr. Al Majali on his ministry's plan to expand vocational education in order to meet the needs of development.

The Syrian minister later visited two schools and the Royal Scientific Society.

## Security head returns from Riyadh meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Public Security Director Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat returned here Saturday after leading a Jordanian delegation to the Fifth Conference of Arab Police Commanders held in Riyadh April 9-14.

Maj.-Gen. Arabiyat said the conference discussed proposals put forward by the Jordanian delegation concerning the economic feasibility of using computers in public security departments, and incentives to encourage people to enroll in the police force.

Other topics debated by the conference included enrolling and training of policewomen.

The sixth meeting will be held in Damascus in May 1978.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to Syrian President Hafez Assad congratulating him on the occasion of Evacuation Day, which is being celebrated Sunday.

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes to Queen Margrethe II of Denmark on the occasion of her country's national day Saturday.

\* AMMAN. — A seven-man education team from Oman arrived here Saturday on a week-long visit, during which it will visit a number of schools and look over education systems adopted in the country.

\* RAMTHA. — A delegation from the Ramtha Agriculture Co-operative Association returned here Saturday morning after a three-day visit to the Syrian governorates of Deir and Suweidiah to look over agricultural experiments underway there.

\* AMMAN. — The Planning Committee at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Saturday approved the establishment of a number of industries dealing with foodstuffs, minerals and plastic chemicals. They are worth JD 1 million.

\* AMMAN. — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh opened a development media course here Saturday. The four-week course is attended by Jordanian and Syrian T.V. producers, who will be given lectures by ministers and university professors.

### WHAT'S GOING ON


Friends of Archaeology: Invites the public to a slide lecture on "The Monument of Arq Al Amir" (located at the end of Wadi Seer Road) by Prof. E. Will at the French Cultural Centre, Bajjal Bldg., Jabal Luwaidah, at 6:30 p.m., Tuesday April 19. Lecture is in French and English.

### EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.	U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
	U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
	German mark	140.0	140.4
	French franc	66.6	66.9
	Swiss franc	131.8	132.2
	Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
	Saudi riyal	93.2	93.7
	Lebanese pound	108.7	109.6
	Syrian pound	81.5	81.6
	Iraqi dinar	944.0	948.0
	Kuwaiti dinar	1,142.0	1,152.0
	Libyan dinar	810.0	830.0
	Egyptian pound	462.0	470.0
	UAE dirham	84.5	85.0


## SPECIAL SHIPMENT

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# Scholar on Islam throws light on the Muslim mind

The Muslim Mind

By Charis Waddy, Longman, 205 pp., Illustrated

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

"What comes from the lips, reaches the ear. What comes from the heart, reaches the heart," runs the Arab proverb that the author of this rich little book likes to recount in summing up her reasons for writing the book.

Dr. Charis Waddy, who has been in Amman for the past several weeks on a personal visit after delivering a series of lectures at Cairo University, says the book is her attempt



Dr. Charis Waddy

"to help build bridges of understanding and clear away the barriers of misunderstanding between the Western world and the Islamic and Arab worlds."

Citing the Arab proverb, she told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that she has tried to present "a true picture that can penetrate through to people's minds and hearts, because you have to touch people's hearts for their minds to really open up."

The success of the book lies

both in its approach and its format. It is not a traditional explanatory book in which the author tells us what Islam is all about. Rather, Dr. Waddy has sought to have Muslims bring their faith to life and to others through their own words.

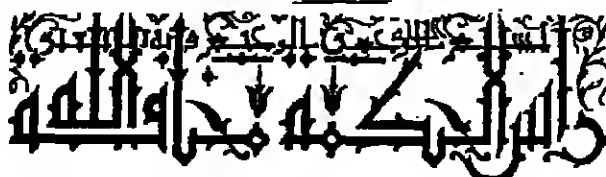
The book is a collection of short vignette-like pieces in which Muslim individuals themselves explain and talk about many different aspects of their religion and their way of life. Most of the pieces average one page in length, and each has its own heading, with the whole collection conveniently divided into 17 chapters.

Some of the chapter headings include The Pilgrimage, Principles of Community Life, Family Life and The Bridge from Race to Race, while the individual shorter pieces are presented under such headlines as The Daily Prayers, Father Abraham, The Discipline of Hajj, A New Economic Order, Mary and Jesus, The Position of Women, Iran's Literacy Corps and A Policeman's Faith.

The result is a book that can be picked up for short bits of lively reading here and there, or it can be read in one or two longer sittings. Because of the combination of its format and self-narrative approach, it is a fresh and successful attempt to convey one religion to people of other faiths.

Each chapter and individual piece in the book is briefly introduced by Dr. Waddy's own writing. The book is extensively illustrated with dramatic diagrams to show the perfection of pattern and exactness of mathematical design that reflect the oneness of God and the essential unity of His creation, which are basic to all Islamic life and thought.

This is a dynamic book in that it conveys the basic tenets



"The beginning of wisdom is the fear of God"

of Islam in a manner that is neither too pedantic nor too casual. It is not, as the author says, an "exhaustive analysis of the Muslim mind," but rather "a collection of material which has illuminated that mind for me."

Dr. Waddy suggests that historical exchanges between the Western and Islamic worlds have taken place in cycles, and that we may be on the verge of a new swing today by which the Western industrial-consumer societies may seek answers to many of their own problems in the Islamic way of life.

Dr. Waddy was born in Aus-

tralia and spent six years in Jerusalem as a schoolgirl, from where she went on to become the first woman to study Arabic at Oxford. Her Ph.D. studies included a specialisation in the Crusades. Today she says that the Crusader period is a good example of the kind of two-way interchange that has always taken place between the West and the Muslim world.

While the Crusader marches on the Middle East are well remembered, the middle ages also saw a tremendous amount of knowledge passed on to Europe by the Arabs, most notably through Spain and Sicily.

Bismillah al-rahman al-rahim.  
"In the Name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful"

This interchange swings heavily in one direction or the other, she says, such as today

-- In family life, which is central to both worlds but which is under special duress in the West;

-- In moral standards, wherein both religions (Christianity and Islam) can help one another pass on high moral standards to their own and each other's generations; and

-- In the concept of "Christians and Muslims both being 'people of the book', or believers in God who are natural allies in the common task of meeting the needs of humanity."

A twice-repeated prayer:  
"O Conqueror!"

Dr. Waddy sees "truths" in Islam that are emphasised and that have much to offer the West, including strong family ties, complete submission to God, a richness of teaching in the Quran on forgiveness and reconciliation, and the determination to press for what one really believes is right ("the greater jihad").

She also believes that "this is a good moment to build bridges" between the Western and Islamic worlds, particularly as "there is not a question on the world's agenda in which Muslims are not involved in a major way."

She is distressed by the negative images of the Arabs and the Muslims that dominate the



Title: "In very truth, there is no God but Allah" Turkey, 17th century A.D.

West, which she says is very much due to the fact that "people often start out with stereotypes of others and then fit everything into these stereotypes."

Her aim in writing this book has been to help break down these stereotypes, and she says the book is "an exercise in seeing from another person's point of view."

Dr. Waddy has chosen both fresh aims and techniques in this very useful book, and if her objective is to help open a road of understanding between the Islamic and Western worlds, this book is one solid step down that long road.



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The Prophet's mission: "A mercy for all mankind"

## France sticks out its neck with nuclear plant-building contracts

France has been touting for nuclear plant-building contracts, without bothering too much about the military implications. Now she finds herself saddled with contracts which are even more embarrassing than they are lucrative -- to build nuclear plants for Iraq, Pakistan and South Africa.

PARIS, (F.T.) -- President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is walking a tightrope as he seeks to expand France's nuclear exports while trying to prevent developing countries from acquiring their own atom bombs.

France refuses to sign the non-proliferation treaty: It regards this document as an endorsement of efforts by the United States and Soviet Union to perpetuate an exclusive nuclear club. But President Giscard says that his country is doing its utmost to reduce the risk of new members joining the world nuclear league.

The conflict between French ideals and French business interests has been highlighted by recent negotiations for the sale of nuclear equipment to South Africa, Pakistan and Iraq. Last summer France obtained an order for two 922 megawatt reactors worth \$585 million from Pretoria after a closely fought contest against tenders from West Germany and a Swiss-Dutch-American consortium.

As soon as the deal was signed President Giscard's letter-box at the Elysee Palace began to overflow with letters of protest from France's friends in the Third World.

When the non-aligned countries held a conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, a few weeks later, indignation was so strong that France was associated with Israel and South Africa as the target of a new oil embargo which, however, was never enforced.

The French soon learned the lesson of Colombo: M. Pierre-Christian Taittinger, deputy foreign minister, told the senate in November: "We disapprove of apartheid because it

shocks our conscience. The government will abstain from entering into new nuclear contracts with South Africa."

President Giscard was able to end the French nuclear connection with South Africa gracefully compared with the embarrassment generated by his promise to sell Pakistan a nuclear reprocessing plant. Factories of this type handle plutonium, the key ingredient of the atom bomb.

The Pakistanis obtained the undertaking from France as part of a package. This included the purchase of a 600 megawatt nuclear reactor, a £100 million loan and the construction of a motorway linking Karachi with North Pakistan.

When former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger came to Paris last August he infuriated both the French and the Pakistanis by publicly demanding that they should erase the plutonium factory from the contract.

M. Jacques Chirac, who was just about to resign from the French premiership, replied: "This is a grotesque form of interference in other people's affairs. We will not be dictated to". Pakistan's premier Ali Bhutto said: "The Americans have no business meddling in an affair which is strictly between the French and ourselves."

But Giscard was having second thoughts about the affair. When Chirac left office a few weeks later, the president promptly summoned a meeting of the newly created Foreign Nuclear Policy Council (FNPC) composed of senior government ministers with himself in the chair.

The council issued a state-

ment which, without repudiating the deal with Pakistan, welcomed United States proposals for international control over nuclear waste disposal centres of the type offered to the Pakistanis.

But Pakistan was still determined to obtain its own reprocessing plant, the only sure means of achieving nuclear status equal to its neighbour, India. The Indians developed an atom bomb from a Canadian reactor delivered by an unsuspecting Canadian government for civil use.

Refusing to knuckle down under American pressure, Pakistan renounced the purchase of 110 A-7 Corsair fighter bombers, thus taking the steam out of Kissinger's threat to cut off military aid. The Pakistanis hope to buy French Mirage warplanes instead.

The French would have dearly liked to let the Islamabad government take the initiative in cancelling their nuclear agreement. But the Pakistanis have left them with the disagreeable choice between breaking their word and providing the ingredients for a future nuclear conflict in Asia.

Another sensitive nuclear contract is now in the final stages of negotiation with Iraq. Some argue that a 70-megawatt French reactor costing £24 million could turn the Iraqis into a nuclear power within ten years.

The French say this risk is minimal because Iraq has signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and operation of the reactor will be supervised by the Vienna-based Nuclear Energy Agency. The Iraqis claim that one of the first tasks of the reactor, originally named after the Egyptian god Osiris but now known as Osirak in Baghdad, will be to produce radioactive material for treating cancer.

The Iraqis have warned the French that unless the nuclear deal goes through, they will call off current negotiations for the purchase of Mirage aircraft and Thomson-CSF missiles. The French are particularly alert to this advice, because Iraq ranks as France's number 3 supplier of crude oil.

President Giscard and his advisers are also painfully aware that France would not have been placed in these diplomatic quandaries with South Africa, Pakistan and Iraq if the government had thought out a coherent nuclear export policy. It is a task which the foreign nuclear policy council is belatedly tackling. Whatever its final decisions, France will probably lose as many friends as it makes in the process.

## THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Ettenson

### DOMESTICITY

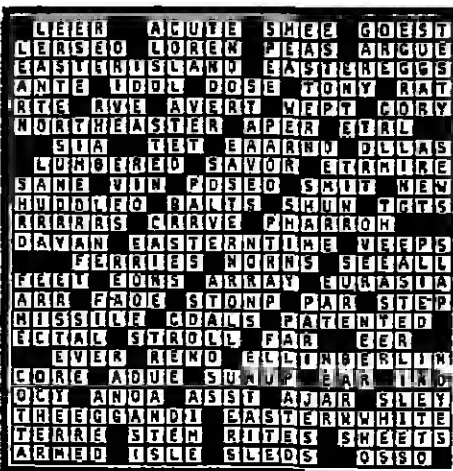
By Jamea Barrick

- ACROSS**
- 1 Feather
  - 2 Scarves
  - 3 Get-up-and-go
  - 4 Bargain
  - 5 Exclamation
  - 6 Word of comparison
  - 7 American author
  - 8 Apiece
  - 9 Scottish explorer
  - 10 Food fish
  - 11 Adobe
  - 12 Doleful cry
  - 13 Picketers
  - 14 Utah town
  - 15 Records on parchment
  - 16 Residential statement
  - 17 Plexus
  - 18 Comforts
  - 19 Grow old
  - 20 da mer
  - 21 Deliver an omen
  - 22 In the know
  - 23 Filipino
  - 24 Nom de guerre
  - 25 Bargain
  - 26 Stomach
  - 27 Chamber
  - 28 Cobs and pens
  - 29 Issue forth
  - 30 Food fish
  - 31 Dermis
  - 32 Practice
  - 33 Sham: var.
  - 34 Times
  - 35 Gainsay
  - 36 Indians
  - 37 Macaw genus
  - 38 Macabre
  - 39 Certain
  - 40 Storage room
  - 41 Nirvana
  - 42 Fencing sword
  - 43 Vincent of films
  - 44 Early Gr. poet
  - 45 Net earnings
  - 46 Folsey
  - 47 Once more
  - 48 Levin and Gershwin
  - 49 Eya or ocean
  - 50 Vagabonds
  - 51 Craggy peaks
  - 52 Opulence
  - 53 Scatter for drying
  - 54 Trodden way
  - 55 Proximity
  - 56 Chemical compound
  - 57 Stranded
  - 58 Compulsory
  - 59 Vandelize
  - 60 Clock part
  - 61 Additional
  - 62 Auegan
  - 63 Tableware
  - 64 Spigot
  - 65 Out of this world
  - 66 Under sail
  - 67 Gr. letters
  - 68 Yarn
  - 69 Awa
  - 70 Contraptions
  - 71 Treasures
  - 72 Hance
  - 73 Residential statement
  - 74 creme
  - 75 Lamb: Lat.
  - 76 Lower
  - 77 Eng. river
  - 78 Culture medium
  - 79 Old Dutch coin
  - 80 Secure
  - 81 "Three ought to be"
  - 82 Dank
  - 83 X-rated
  - 84 Jeanne or Agnes: abbr.
  - 85 Linear measures: abbr.
  - 86 Tunisian rulers

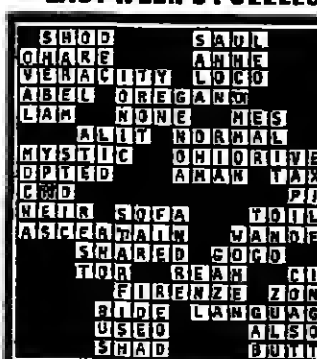
- DOWN**
- 1 Outdo
  - 2 Attestation
  - 3 Farm division
  - 4 Cook a certain way
  - 5 Musical direction
  - 6 Wage
  - 7 100 cents
  - 8 Harp
  - 9 Bilingual
  - 10 Camp
  - 11 Festival
  - 12 Believers of sorts
  - 13 Church
  - 14 parts
  - 15 Compartment
  - 16 Guiding light
  - 17 Bird of prey
  - 18 Letters
  - 19 Bacteria
  - 20 aggregate
  - 21 Fed-a-terre
  - 22 Withholds
  - 23 Ziegler
  - 24 Feller: comb.
  - 25 form
  - 26 Home
  - 27 Preserves
  - 28 Abstract being
  - 29 Wise men
  - 30 Astrigent
  - 31 Mispronounced, in a way
  - 32 Skiff
  - 33 "Mutual Friend"
  - 34 Polly Adler book
  - 35 Gold: Sp.
  - 36 Musical
  - 37 hole-in-one
  - 38 Snapshots
  - 39 Low islands
  - 40 Confabulation
  - 41 reader's command
  - 42 "For - a jolly..."
  - 43 Barge in
  - 44 Relative of run-hoo
  - 45 Unyielding
  - 46 Divines
  - 47 Less experienced
  - 48 Imbibed
  - 49 Acid neutralizer
  - 50 With
  - 51 bean
  - 52 Made a
  - 53 hole-in-one
  - 54 Like a wedding cake
  - 55 Abbot's headress
  - 56 Trademark
  - 57 General Bradley
  - 58 Service-woman
  - 59 Average
  - 60 Pa. city
  - 61 Forest god
  - 62 After brew or fish
  - 63 Advanced degrees
  - 64 Traveler's aids
  - 65 Satisfies
  - 66 Pa. city
  - 67 Exploit
  - 68 Cheese
  - 69 Unless: Lat.
  - 70 Most flip-pant
  - 71 Small cube
  - 72 Jarring
  - 73 Major-domo
  - 74 Gallimaufry
  - 75 Small bird
  - 76 Burroughs
  - 77 Frank
  - 78 Laughed
  - 79 Builds
  - 80 Foot lever
  - 81 Persistent attack
  - 82 Rye fungus
  - 83 Mountain nymph
  - 84 Cabbage dish
  - 85 Not very calm
  - 86 "The - of a Tub"
  - 87 Words of surprise
  - 88 Stitches
  - 89 Intimidate
  - 90 Regret

### Diagramless

- ACROSS**
- 1 Hit hard
  - 2 Bull: Sp.
  - 3 Sect
  - 4 Manifest
  - 5 Audibly
  - 6 Sandwich filler
  - 7 Wading bird
  - 8 Elasticity
  - 9 Flaxen fabric
  - 10 Large antelope
  - 11 Omelet must
  - 12 OPEC concern
  - 13 Baba
  - 14 Stable
  - 15 Rainy season
  - 16 Stag
  - 17 whisper
  - 18 Wings
  - 19 Auction
  - 20 offers
  - 21 Crush
  - 22 Fuzz
  - 23 Toward shelter
  - 24 Drawing room
  - 25 Bank transaction
  - 26 Retreat
  - 27 Law degree
  - 28 Miss Lupino
  - 29 Flyer
  - 30 Polio
  - 31 fighter
  - 32 Walking sticks
  - 33 Operatic solo
  - 34 Educational reformer
  - 35 Mountain State
  - 36 Filthy homes
  - 37 Crackles
  - 38 Becomes
  - 39 Address
  - 40 Lillian
  - 41 gin
  - 42 DOWN
  - 43 Standstill
  - 44 Devotion
  - 45 Residue
  - 46 Fibbed
  - 47 Time of day
  - 48 Taxis
  - 49 Eskimo knife
  - 50 Game of chance
  - 51 Private teacher
  - 52 Conduits
  - 53 Refusa
  - 54 Pan Alley
  - 55 Critic Reed
  - 56 Garlands
  - 57 Ice houses
  - 58 Beginning
  - 59 Residue
  - 60 Fibbed
  - 61 Out of work
  - 62 Light wood
  - 63 Loftly poems
  - 64 Egg-shaped
  - 65 Dickerson
  - 66 girl
  - 67 Wheat beard
  - 68 Realm
  - 69 Prohibition
  - 70 Seafaring
  - 71 Advantage
  - 72 Hair style
  - 73 Baseball divisions
  - 74 Observed
  - 75 God of war
  - 76 Slates
  - 77 Heppburn, to friends
  - 78 Automobile
  - 79 Fail to catch
  - 80 Old soldier
  - 81 Fasten
  - 82 fact
  - 83 Tennis star



### SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



### CRYPTOGRAMS

1. YRL ZGBZYG WRJQM WJMWVFLIZGK BJK  
JQM JG IFYZGW.

-By Earl Ireland

2. YWQUYRTW UPNSATO PSRQW UPONR  
NQPMQKAE; KAPSI-RGPHIPHD' RGTNYPFH

YWQUYRME CFITO WTUPPHPHD GTL LQWON.

-By Henry Hook

3. FUN ENUOFE EFYO EFYOFE YOFT NYOFT.

-By Lois H. Jones

4. TSUMYUYM HMS-ZRB OUMLUYS TRUMPIN  
CLUBS LSYSMSB HI PZYSNOZZY CLUBMS.

-By Steve Sanford

### Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Five o'clock shadow is likely a detective who rises fairly early.
2. Playboys without bunnies: swingers congregated at school playground swings.
3. The TV antenna brings in very batty things!
4. Attacking skunks pair up to get their two scents' worth in.

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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN:

How can you locate a 4-4 major suit fit in these two bidding sequences?

West North East South  
1 0 INT Pass ?  
North East South  
1 NT 2 4 ?

In the first, would two aces still be Stayman? And the second, would two diamonds serve the same purpose?—Gail McClelland, Lake Worth, Fla.  
(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

In some partnerships, a bid two clubs in the first sequence would still be Stayman, requesting the no trump overcall to a four-card major if he has it. However, the players who use this method are in the minority. The majority feel that a bid two clubs can be used more fully to show a long club suit and a weak hand.

Most players employ a cue-bid to show the opener's suit as a request for partner to bid a major. Thus, the sequence you give, a bid two diamonds by South would ask partner about his major-suit holdings. The same applies to the second sequence. A bid of two diamonds would simply be competitive and not forcing. It denotes a hand with a long diamond suit and out-much in the way of high cards. It is employed to prevent the opponents from buying the hand too cheaply. To ask whether the no trump opener has a major suit, request cue-bids the opponents' suit—in this instance, three clubs.

The player at my left ended the bidding with one diamond, which was passed undisturbed. I held: ♠K10x ♡AKJ10xx ♣Axx ♣Axx, but action should I take?—S. Peoria, Ill.

A.—I would pass. The opponents are in my best suit, and I see no reason why I should disturb them. I start off with 100 honors and I expect to collect another few hundred for setting them, particularly if they are vulnerable.

There is only one case where I might consider setting—when I am vulnerable and the opponents are not. Now, there is the possibility that what I collect for setting them undisturbed would not compensate for a possible game. Even then, however, I would be reluctant to enter the auction. Whatever I chose to do—double, bid no trump or jump in diamonds—could work out very badly.

Q.—What's the best way to play this suit combination?

Dummy  
A 10 9 x x x x  
Declarer  
x x

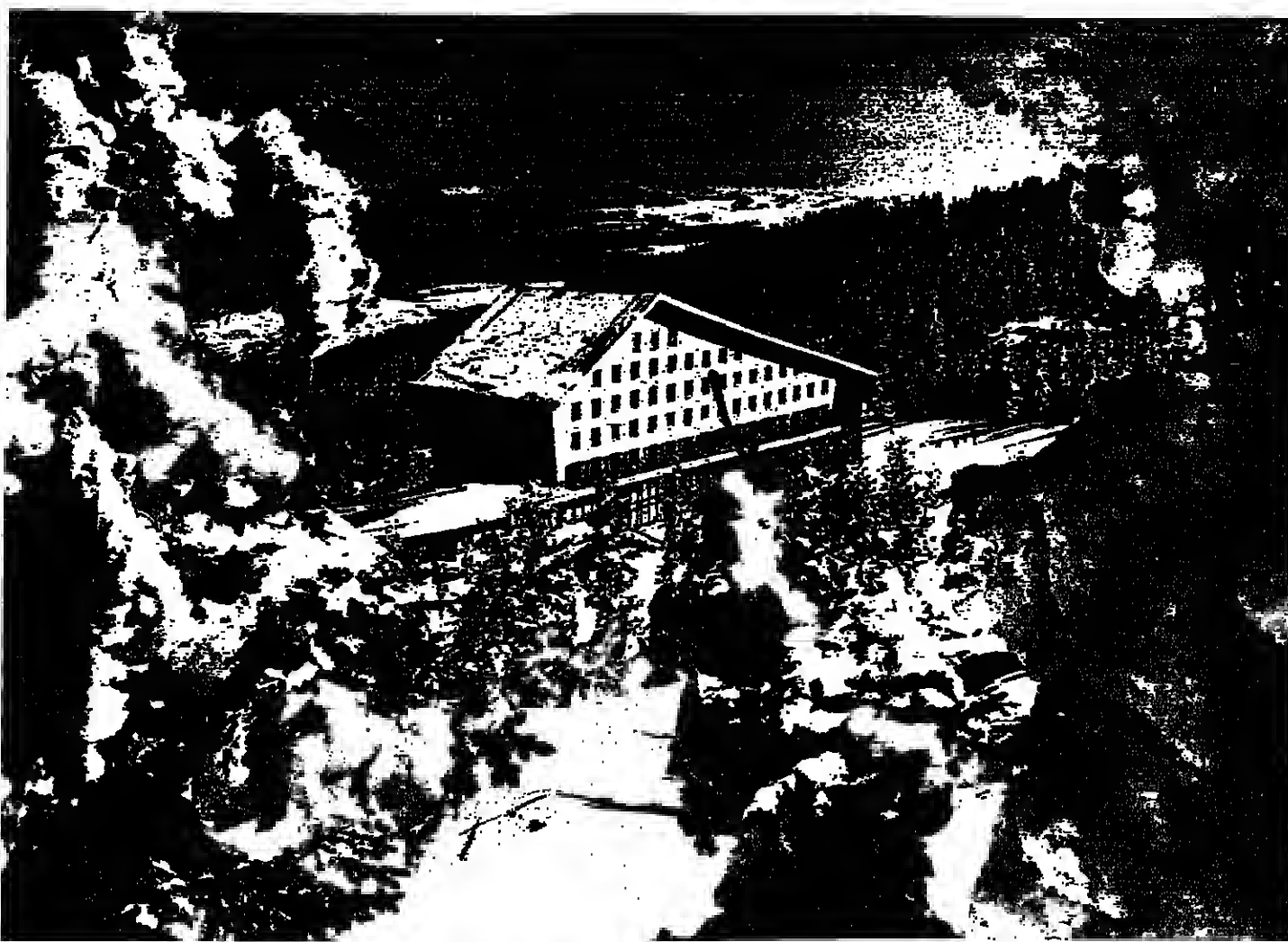
Entries to either hand are no problem.—R. Campbell, Darien, Conn.

A.—This is one of the combinations where the proper technique is totally independent of the number of tricks you need. In all cases, you should lead low toward dummy and, if West plays low, insert the nine. If this loses to East, you play the ace next and will emerge with either five or six tricks, depending on how the suit breaks—3-1 or 2-2.

The advantage of taking the deep finesse first is that you will prevent West from making more than two tricks should he have been dealt K-Q-J-8. Even if West plays one of his honors when first the suit is led, it is to no avail. You simply lead toward dummy when next you play the suit and thereby neutralize the threat of West's eight-spot.

West plays one of his honors when first the suit is led, it is to no avail. You simply lead toward dummy when next you play the suit and thereby neutralize the threat of West's eight-spot.

## THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



A chateau in Bulgaria amidst snow covered pines.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1977

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you are able to benefit by a new enthusiasm which requires deep thought and perception on your part. Continue to be active in handling routine duties.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can meet with success in just about anything you do today, so don't merely sit and dream. Evening is best spent at home.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make sure you don't divulge new ideas to opponents, or they could capitalize on them. Show more appreciation to loyal friends.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Meet with congenials and discuss how they can be helpful to you and vice versa. Repaying social obligations is wise.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Taking part in civic work now can give you added prestige. Show your talents to influential persons and gain their support.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Engage in activities which will give new impetus to your life and become more successful. Your hunches are accurate now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A new obligation should be handled efficiently so that you can gain the benefits therefrom. Don't go off on any tangents.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to discuss a joint project with associates. Taking part in a group affair later in the day can bring you more success.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your daily work from a new angle and plan how to get it done more efficiently in the future. Take health treatments.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Excellent time to concentrate on special talents you have. Get rid of a tense situation with mate by being more courteous.

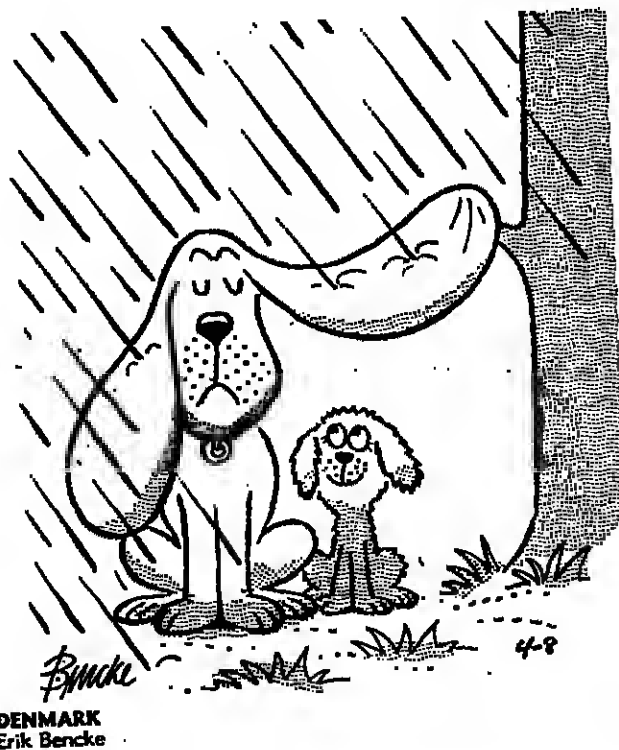
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Think of a better way to make your position with family more harmonious. Consult friends for advice you need.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get together with new acquaintances and get to know them better. Discuss some project they could become part of.

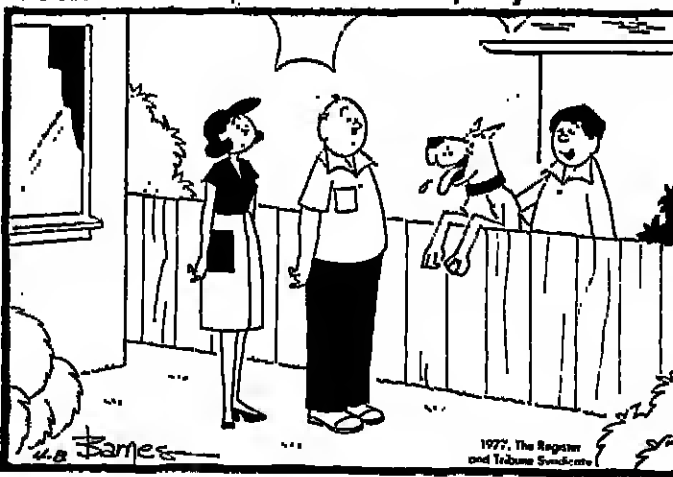
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan in a practical way just how to make your property more valuable. An important money matter needs more study.



## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



## THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form six ordinary words.

YARRT

DAIBE

VINTAY

SCEBIT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print surprise answer here: ○○○○○○

Answers Tuesday

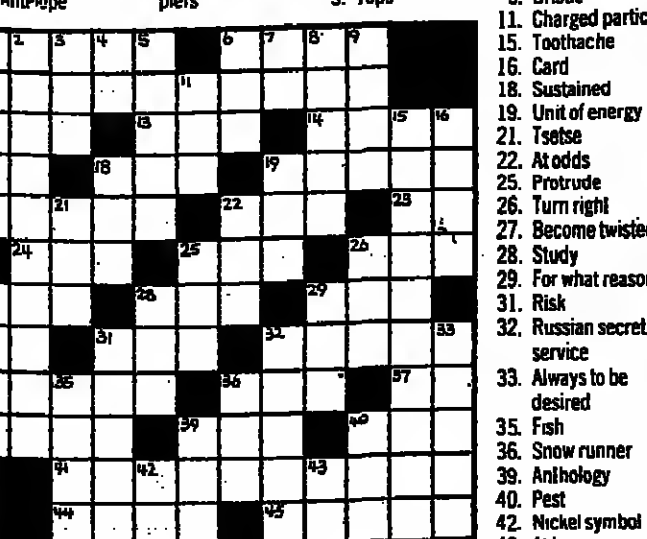
Yesterday's Jumble: MANGE BANDY KOSHER PAYOFF

Answer: A monster in the garden? Photograph of "SNAP DRAGON"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
27. Warped  
28. Snub  
29. Musty  
30. Article  
31. Pool  
32. Misery  
33. Mature  
34. Reluctant  
35. French article  
36. Brace  
37. Forever-Maori  
38. Commander  
39. Indian smoking mixture  
40. Essayist  
41. Architectural piers

DOWN  
4. Look  
5. Ash  
6. Author's copies  
7. Relative rate  
8. Drudge  
9. Bristle  
10. Charged particle  
11. Toothache  
12. Card  
13. Sustained  
14. Unit of energy  
15. Tsetse  
16. At odds  
17. Protrude  
18. Turn right  
19. Become twisted  
20. Study  
21. For what reason  
22. Risk  
23. Russian secret service  
24. Always to be desired  
25. Fish  
26. Snow runner  
27. Anthology  
28. Pest  
29. Nickel symbol  
30. At home



## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

**THE WALTONS: THE ACTRESS**  
A world famous actress becomes a reluctant house guest at the Waltons when her car breaks down and she's abandoned by her chauffeur.

**ROCKFORD FILES: REINCARNATION OF ANGIE**  
Rockford helps sister of U.S. agent search for his whereabouts.

**DOCUMENTARY: INTO THE UNKNOWN Pt. II**  
The mysteries of the unknown, the paranormal of every kind are investigated in the second part of this two hour documentary.

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DAMASCUS - JEDDAH - DUBAI



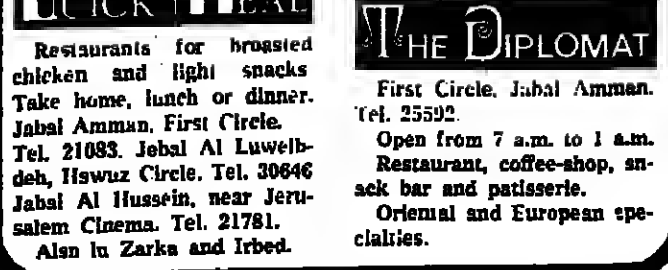
## OUT AND ABOUT

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## PEANUTS



## THE FLINTSTONES



## MUTT AND JEFF





## Egyptian envoy says Qadhafi executed 45 Libyan officers

CAIRO, April 16 (R). — The chief of the Egyptian Diplomatic Bureau (consulate) in Benghazi, Mr. Nebil Dayrouti, said here today that 45 Libyan officers opposed to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi had recently been executed in Libya.

He told a press conference here: "Col. Qadhafi, who considers himself a prophet or a divine emissary, executed 22 officers on April 2 and by April 7 the number of officers executed reached 45."

Mr. Dayrouti and the staff of the Egyptian Diplomatic Bureau in Benghazi arrived here yesterday. He said they had

been held hostage for seven days in a Benghazi hotel on the orders of the Libyan authorities.

Egyptian-Libyan relations have been seriously deteriorating recently because of sharp political differences.

Cairo has accused Col. Qadhafi of sending saboteurs to Egypt, which Libya denied, while Col. Qadhafi has charged President Anwar Sadat with betraying the Arab cause.

Mr. Dayrouti today accused Col. Qadhafi of personally organising the April 8 attack on the Egyptian bureau which, he said, was ransacked by demonstrators.

## Arab League will discuss Djibouti's future Monday

CAIRO, April 16 (R). — A special Arab League council will meet on Monday to discuss the future of the French territory of Afars and Issas (Djibouti), league Secretary General Mahmoud Riad said today.

Mr. Riad reported to a special league committee on the territory today on the outcome of his contacts with French authorities over guarantees for next month's referendum in the territory.

The committee, made up of Jordan, Kuwait, Libya and Al-

geria was formed last year with the aim of using its good offices with the French government to ensure that the territory's people decide their future freely.

Last month's council meeting asked Mr. Riad and the committee to report to it on the outcome of the contacts.

Rival factions in the territory agreed earlier this month to become independent on June 27, as well as agreeing in principle to create a "united patriotic front".

The attack was preceded by a noisy demonstration staged by about 200 Libyan students who marched on the bureau shortly after midnight, and molested him and other members of the bureau, he said.

"They broke in, smashing desks, furniture and all our documents. What happened is a violent breach of international law and diplomatic immunity," Mr. Dayrouti said.

Mr. Dayrouti said one of the demonstrators had tried to hit him with an iron bar and forced him to open the doors of the bureau.

Meanwhile, Mr. William Etaki, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), has appealed to Egypt and Libya to avoid any escalation of their current dispute, OAU headquarters said in Addis Ababa.

"The secretary general... is in contact with the parties in view of determining what efforts could be taken to find an amicable solution to the misunderstanding between the two sister member states of AOU," a statement said.

Complaints made by Libya about the deteriorating relations between the two countries had been circulated to OAU members, the statement said.

Mr. Etaki "sent a message to both governments asking them to avoid any escalation of their dispute," it said.

## Socialist leaders open meet

AMSTERDAM, April 16 (R). — Social-democratic political leaders from Western Europe met here today to discuss East-West relations.

The two-day conference is expected to focus on a 35-nation conference opening in Belgrade in June to review European security, observers said.

The meeting, organised by the Dutch Labour Party, opened in an Amsterdam hotel by Prime Minister Joop den Uyl, who is leading a caretaker cabinet into a general election on May 25.

In the chair was West German Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt, architect of the "Ostpolitik" which unfroze relations with Eastern Europe in the early 1970s.

Herr Brandt took over last November as President of the London-based Socialist International, a loose grouping of democratic socialist parties inside and outside Europe.

The Socialist leaders are expected to seek a coordinated approach on problems such as human rights and disarmament.

## Army on alert for Filipino referendum today

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, April 16 (R). — Southern commander Rear Admiral Romeo Espaldon, who has placed his troops on alert for tomorrow's autonomy referendum, today forecast that even Moslems would reject control by the rebel Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

He said this to newsmen just before welcoming a group of 50 diplomats who flew in to this city, 840 kms. south of Manila, from the capital to observe the voting.

The Philippines says the exercise was part of the agreement for settling the four-year-long Moslem secessionist rebellion worked out last month between Libyan leader and mediator Muammar Qadhafi and President Ferdinand Marcos when direct talks with the MNLF broke down.

MNLF leaders here say they still have no word that their chairman in exile Mr. Nur Misuari has agreed to the settlement and it is boycotting the referendum.

The people of 13 southwestern provinces on Mindanao Island including Sulu, Tawi, Basilan and Palawan -- Moslems, Christians and pagan tribes -- are being asked 10 questions indicating whether they agree to be merged into a single Moslem autonomous region -- the Bangsa Moro Islamic Region -- with built-in MNLF control or be part of a general system of autonomous regions the president has promised for the whole country.

Though the MNLF chief representative here, Dr. Tham Majoor, has promised cooperation in keeping the peace tomorrow, rumours persist here

of possible attempts at disruption. Admiral Espaldon, forecasting a peaceful day, confirmed precautions were being taken.

Military sources said there were intelligence reports that some MNLF elements on Basilan Island, about one-and-a-half hours by boat from this

city, and also on the outskirts of this town, might take action. Counterforce plans were being laid.

Admiral Espaldon said armed troops were being kept in the camps for the voting. But some were ready to rush to any area in an emergency.

## Portugal to establish diplomatic ties with Israel, China soon

LISBON, April 16 (R). — Portugal is preparing to establish normal diplomatic relations soon with Israel and China, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

At the same time, a Dominican Republic politician said Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares would lead an international socialist delegation to Latin American countries next October, accompanied by representatives of the British Labour party and the French and Spanish Socialist Parties.

There was no immediate official confirmation of either report but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in reply to questions "the government's programme is very clear when it indicates its intention of normalising relations with Israel and the People's Republic of China. The timing and level of relations between Portugal and these countries is a matter de-

pending exclusively on the government."

The spokesman said a report in the independent weekly Expresso that an exchange of ambassadors between Portugal and Israel was imminent "confirmed decisions of the party organisation and those of the government."

Portugal's ruling Socialist Party is known to want early normalisation of relations with all friendly countries. The office of Dr. Soares, who is also Socialist Party Secretary General and Vice President of the Socialist International, declined immediate comment on the reported Latin American trip.

The move was disclosed at news conference here by Mr. Pena Gomez, Secretary General of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, a member of the Socialist International.

## London police know identity of Yemeni ex-premier's killer

LONDON, April 16 (R). — The killer of former Yemeni Prime Minister Qadi Abdullah Ahmad Al Hagri in London was a hired professional assassin and British police know his identity, a police source said last night.

Mr. Al Hagri was shot down on the steps of a London hotel last Sunday together with his wife and a Yemeni diplomat.

His killer, of Arab appearance in his early twenties, vanished in the London crowds.

"The police now know that the killer was a hired hit man," the source told Reuters. "They also know his name and address in London."

It was not known however, who had paid him to carry out the cold-blooded murder in broad daylight.

## Ethiopia silent over Soviet arms delivery

ADDIS ABABA, April 16 (AFP). — Ethiopia today maintained an official silence on reports that it had recently taken delivery of about 40 Soviet tanks.

The Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram carried the report yesterday and said that Libya had bought them for Ethiopia.

While treating the report with some scepticism, in view of the strained relations between Ethiopia and Egypt, sources here recalled speculation that 30 Soviet T-34 tanks were recently delivered to Ethiopia's socialist regime.

According to these reports the tanks were shipped through Aden, South Yemen, to Ethiopia's Red Sea port of Assab. From there they were reportedly sent to Gondar Province which borders Sudan.

The province has been the scene of serious clashes between Ethiopian troops and forces of the rightist Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU). Ethiopia alleged the EDU is actively backed by Sudan.

Until recently Ethiopia was totally dependent on the West, chiefly the United States, for its military aid. But the U.S. decided to suspend its free military aid from October this year while remaining ready to sell weapons.

In February Lt-Col. Atanafu Abate, Vice President of Ethiopia's ruling Military Council, said that in future Ethiopia would turn to socialist countries for its arms.

Sources said thousands of Chinese-made rifles and light arms from socialist countries had reportedly already arrived in the country. Statistics showed that in 1976 Ethiopia had a 45,000-50,000 strong army, equipped with 124 armoured vehicles, including 74 tanks.

## U.K. football roundup Ipswich slip to give Liverpool a breather

LONDON, April 16 (R). — Liverpool took over the leadership of the English football league first division today from Ipswich Town, who slid to a 2-1 defeat at Leeds.

In Scotland, Celtic clinched the premier division title with a 1-0 win at Hibernian.

Liverpool beat Arsenal 2-0, and so still have their triple target of league championship, European Cup and F.A. Cup in their sights.

The win put Liverpool a point ahead of Ipswich at the top of the table. They also have a game in hand over Ipswich who are now only one point ahead of third-placed Manchester City, who kept up their challenge with a 2-0 win at West Bromwich Albion today.

A penalty by Allan Clarke for Leeds in the 35th minute sank injury depleted Ipswich after 19-year-old Leeds new-

mer Billy Moghie had scored in the 17th minute and Keith Bertschin had equalised three minutes later.

Without John Wark and England international Kevin Beattie and Paul Mariner, Ipswich could not come back.

Manchester City beat West Bromwich Albion with goals by Dennis Tueart and Brian Kidd in a bad tempered game which produced many fouls.

At the precarious foot of the league, Queens Park Rangers took a big step towards safety with a 2-0 win at Middlesbrough, and Tottenham Hotspur's 1-1 home draw against Sunderland gave each club a point which could prove vital.

Trouble deepened for Bristol City, beaten 2-1 at Norwich, West Ham United, who slumped 3-0 at Newcastle, and Derby County, who lost 3-2 at home to Everton.

The danger end of the table, from the bottom up, reads: Bristol City (25 points), West Ham and Coventry (27 each), Tottenham, Derby County, Sunderland (28 each) and Queens Park Rangers (29).

Sunderland took the lead in the 47th minute against Tottenham with a superb headed goal by Mel Holden, but Chris Jones equalised.

Coventry had centre half Alan Duggdale sent off at home to Aston Villa before losing 3-2.

West Ham held out against Newcastle United just before half time, but then were sunk by goals from Alan Gowling, Paul Conboy and Geoff Nulty.

Derby County were two goals up against Everton after 26 minutes, but Bob Latchford, Mike Pejic and Duncan McKenzie crashed through for Everton in the last half-hour.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, 2-0 winners at Blackburn, stayed on top of the second division on goal difference from Chelsea, who came back from a goal down to defeat champions Nottingham Forest 2-1.

A second-half goal by striker Joe Craxi was sufficient for Celtic, a 3-0 Scottish league championship.

## Concorde's noise no problem, says Brock Adams

WASHINGTON, April 16 (R). — Noise from Concorde flights at New York's Kennedy Airport would mean an increase of less than 1 per cent in the number of people exposed to aircraft sounds, the U.S. Department of Transportation said yesterday.

A preliminary environmental impact statement issued by the department said the number of people living around Kennedy who now bear aircraft operations would rise from 597,000 to 601,000, an increase of about two thirds of 1 per cent.

The estimates were based on four Concorde round-trip flights a day, the maximum the department said might be operating to and from Kennedy next year.

The statement, which was released by Transportation Secretary Brock Adams at a news conference, estimated the effects Concorde flights would have on 12 U.S. cities, including New York.

The Anglo-French supersonic airliner began trial services to Washington's Dulles Airport last May. Mr. Adams said he had not decided if the Dulles flights would be continued after

the 18-month trial period ends in September.

The statement was requested by a Washington court last October after a preliminary hearing in a suit by an environmental group opposed to Concorde operations in the United States.

Mr. Adams said he had no reason now to stop the Concorde flights at Dulles, which he has authority to do.

He said he supports the start of trial Concorde services to Kennedy, but would not put pressure on the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to allow the flights.

The authority, which operates Kennedy, has refused to permit Concorde flights there because of strong local opposition.

Mr. Adams said the federal government could not force the authority to allow the flights.

"I haven't put any pressure on the port authority and I don't know of any by anyone in this department," he said.

Mr. Adams said he believed the Concorde should be treated exactly as an American aircraft would be in determining

whether it should fly in the United States.

Meanwhile, according to a 1972 U.S. study released here yesterday the risks of fire and explosion aboard the Concorde are considerably higher than on subsonic planes.

The report, prepared by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the U.S. Air Force, concluded that there was "a significant increase in the risk of fire and explosion" in the fuel tanks of the Concorde compared to subsonic aircraft then flying.

The risk stemmed mainly from the high temperatures of the Concorde's fuel in flight: 95 degrees C. compared to minus 40 C. on the subsonics.

Due to the "close proximity of the engines to the fuel tanks," the slightest mechanical problem could spark off flammable fuel vapour in the tanks, the report said.

The study suggested that the fire-fighting system installed to snuff out an incipient blaze in the fuel tanks might not be sufficiently effective.

Mr. Adams said he believed the Concorde should be treated exactly as an American aircraft would be in determining

## ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

### Group of Ten approves IMF's loan to Italy

PARIS, April 16 (R). — Top monetary officials from leading Western countries today gave the green light for the International Monetary Fund to lend \$525 million to prop up the ailing Italian economy.

Tough conditions will be attached to the loan, with Italy being required to slash its inflation and get its balance of payments into surplus in 12 months.

Most of the loan will be raised through the General Arrange-

ment to Borrow (GAP), under which the Group of Ten countries, who are the world's richest industrial states, agree to provide the IMF with funds when it is in need.

Group of Ten Chairman Jacques de Larosiere told journalists after the two-hour meeting that delegates only agreed to the loan after examining the measures recently drawn up by the Italian government to right the country's economy.

"We agreed these courageous and extremely important measures are appropriate for restoring Italy's internal and external economic position," he said.

The GAP contribution will be 337.5 million Special Drawing Rights out of the total 450 million SDR IMF package (an SDR is a special IMF currency unit and is worth \$1.16). The biggest contribution will be made by the United States providing 98 million SDR fol-

lowed by West Germany \$2.5 million SDR, Japan \$2 million SDR, France 35 million SDR, the Netherlands 20 million SDR, Belgium and Canada 8 million SDR each, and Sweden 8 million SDR.

Britain is not contributing although it is in the Group of Ten. Switzerland, who is not a member, has agreed to contribute 37.5 million SDR. The remaining 75 million SDR will come from the IMF's own resources.

## Prince Fahd speaks on OPEC price split

KUWAIT, April 16 (R). — Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia said in an interview published here today that he hoped the OPEC states would settle their price dispute in a way which would protect not only their own interests but also those of oil consumers, particularly the poorer developing countries.

In an interview with the publisher of the Kuwait newspaper Al-Siyassah, Prince Fahd denied that his country's decision last December to oppose the majority of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries was aimed at imposing Saudi leadership on the organisation.

"We have no aspirations to leadership. Saudi Arabia is simply a member of the international community exerting all efforts for the good of this community and its welfare," he said.

Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia's decision to limit oil price increases this year to 5 per cent rather than adopt the 15 per cent increase agreed by the OPEC majority stemmed

from its wish to protect the economies of the developing nations.

Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia was keen to preserve OPEC unity and did not think the two-tier oil price system would affect this unity.

"Differences of opinion do not destroy friendships. In any case this was not the first time such differences have appeared within OPEC."

"Saudi Arabia does not, however, stick to its opinions just for their own sake. Because our decision was based on the common good."

"We welcome taking part in any production dialogue within OPEC and hope a suitable solution would be found which would bear in mind the good of the producers and the consumers, especially the developing nations," he added.

The Saudi crown prince also denied that his country had ever threatened to raise its oil production in a way which would harm other OPEC states and said there were no differences of opinion on oil price policy among members of the Saudi government.

## Syrian-Soviet economic talks held in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 16 (R). — The Kremlin's chief foreign aid expert Semyon Slachkov has met Syrian Planning Minister George Houranien for talks on economic and technical cooperation, Tass news agency reported.

The meeting, held yesterday, came only four days before Syrian President Hafez Assad is due to arrive in Moscow for consultations with Kremlin leaders which are expected to

deal with Middle East problems and Soviet-Syrian relations. Last night's brief Tass report gave no details of the meeting but its timing suggested to observers that Syria might sign a new aid agreement with Moscow during the president's visit.

Mr. Slachkov, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, plays a prominent role in drafting such accords with Third World countries.

## Carter's anti-inflation plans get warm reaction

NEW YORK, April 16 (R). — President Carter's proposals to beat inflation drew a generally warm response yesterday from most economists and businessmen, but top labour leader George Meany disputed his claim that the U.S. economy is improving.

Mr. Meany, President of America's powerful AFL-CIO labour confederation, said: "We most certainly do not share President Carter's contention that the economy is now, suddenly, on the road to recovery."

In a statement a few hours after Mr. Carter outlined his administration's anti-inflation programme at a news conference, Mr. Meany said the official unemployment rate was 7.3 per cent when the president took office and was still 7.3.

Twenty per cent of U.S. industrial capacity stood idle then and remained idle now, he added.

"To us, those two facts alone mean the economy is still in serious trouble and will not cure itself," the 83-year-old labour leader said.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* MANILA, April 16 (R). — President Ferdinand Marcos today reaffirmed his government's policy to strengthen relations with Saudi Arabia through greater participation in each other's economic development, the Presidential Press Office said. The president made the statement during a call by Dr. Gaith Pharoan, President of Saudi Research and Development Corporation based in Jeddah. The Philippines would welcome the opportunity to participate in various development projects in Saudi Arabia, the president said.

\* TAIPEI, April 16 (AFP). — Sen. John Sparkman, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today said it would be "unwise and unnecessary" of the U.S. to scrap its security pact with Taiwan in the interests of better ties with China. He told journalists here "as far as China is concerned, our relations are in fact close enough and normal to accommodate their and our national interests. I would think that we can both live comfortably enough for a while longer with liaison offices in each other's capital, which are in fact embassies in all but name," he said.

\* HONG KONG, April 16 (AFP). — British Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher arrived today for a two-day visit after her trips to China and Japan. She, her daughter Carol and two Conservative members of parliament were greeted at the airport by Hong Kong's Governor Sir Murray MacLehose.

\* PARIS, April 16 (R). — Signora Revelli-Beaumont, wife of the Italian industrialist kidnapped in Paris Wednesday, was optimistic today she would soon be reunited with her husband. She left her flat for an undisclosed destination and on her return she smilingly and confidently told journalists: "I now have some hope of finding my husband alive." Her husband Mr. Luciano, 53, head of the Italian Fiat company's French subsidiary, was bundled into a car by four armed men Wednesday night.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

\* UNITED NATIONS, April 16 (R). — Sudan's Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid said yesterday that the Soviet Union was engaged in a strategy aimed at strangling Egypt. The Russians could not forget that they had been ousted from Egypt by President Anwar Sadat and they wanted to teach him a lesson so that no other leader would follow his example, Dr. Khalid told an informal news conference in New York.

\* JEDDAH, April 16 (R). — Saudi Arabia's oil production last month was more than one million barrels a day higher than at the beginning of the year, according to official figures released here yesterday. Oil production in March averaged 9.47 million barrels a day, compared to 8.28 million barrels in January and nine million barrels a day in February. Of the total output last month, 9.3 million barrels were produced by ARAMCO, in which the Saudi government has a 60 per cent stake, and the remainder by two independent companies operating in the neutral zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Saudi Arabia is negotiating to take over the remaining 40 per cent of ARAMCO, owned by four major American oil companies -- Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California, and Mobil Oil.

\* TOKYO, April 16 (AFP). — The 48-hour strike of 12 private railway companies was called off this evening after 15 hours' walkouts by their workers. The private Railway Unions cancelled their strike accepting a management offer for a monthly wage increase of 8.12 per cent on the average (13,000 yen or about \$48) plus a one-time allowance of 30,000 yen (about \$110). An estimated six million commuters and travellers were inconvenienced by the strike.

\* BERLIN, April 16 (AFP). — East German and Mozambican delegates have signed a long-term trade agreement in East Berlin, the official East German news agency ADN reported here yesterday. No details were given.

## Vorster: South Africa's development is for all

JOHANNESBURG, April 16 (R). — Prime Minister John Vorster said today his government was committed to giving all population groups an increasing share in South Africa's economic development.

But he said in an important policy statement that the government could only go so far in meeting black aspirations and providing a better climate for attracting the foreign investment the country badly needs.

Mr. Vorster said his government intended to do away as fast as possible with petty racial discrimination. But he told leading businessmen in a statement that there were certain points on which there could be no yielding.

"These include the right of our white people to retain control of their own destiny, the maintenance of law and order and the determination of the kind of economic system under which we are to live and work," he said in a statement issued to the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

The declaration, which will be sent to 16,000 businessmen throughout South Africa, said many changes had already

taken place towards providing an increasing stake in the economic system for all.

But Mr. Vorster said it was important "that we understand clearly what in this regard is within the bounds of possibility and what is not."

"We should have no illusions that by making adjustments in our domestic political set-up we can bring about a relaxation of all the outside pressure on our country," the prime minister said.

"Even if we should be prepared to go much further than any of our white political groupings are at present prepared to do, we would still not satisfy the ambitions of those whose designs are aimed at taking total control of the people and resources of South Africa."

Mr. Vorster said that "the best we can hope for therefore is that moderate opinion in the West and in Southern Africa will come to realise that their basic interests and ours coincide."

Such opinion should also realise "that South Africa can and should be allowed to play a constructive role in furthering these common interests."

محز اصت القصل